

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Thursday, 3rd June —
Noon—A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd. O

INTIMATIONS

SUBJECT.

The following letter to the *Peking Gazette* by a naturalised British subject of Chinese birth is an interesting comment on the Chinese mining laws:-

"Sir,-For many years I have been engaged in tin mining in the Federated Malay States and under the sensible mining laws there have made a little money, like many others. When the Revolution of 1911 took place I did hope that there would be development of mining in my native country, because although a

native country, because I was a naturalised British subject yet I still cling to China and wish to see her prosper and happy. I therefore came to China in 1914 with the idea of prospecting and taking up mining here.

I visited many mines and discussed numerous schemes with mine-owners and also government officials, but after a year's work, I find there are many obstacles in the way just now, and am returning home to the Straits Settlements a disappointed man. However, as I am

man. My experience, however, is, I am afraid, that of many others, but perhaps all are not aware of the difficulties we have to face, and therefore if I state these clearly it will perhaps eventually lead to an improvement.

The great and chief difficulty is that the Chinese who obtain government permits for mines very seldom work them properly to any extent; but use their per-

mits to keep others out. If you enquire why they do not work on a large scale they invariably say that they are short of capital, but when you offer to provide capital it always occurs that when you get down to details you cannot get a reasonable offer. It seems to be an invariable belief of the mine-owners that because they have registered the property that therefore the contents of the mines belong to them. They themselves cannot find capital to work it properly, but they expect you to find all the capital, take all the risks, and share half the profits with them.

If they have spent a few thousand taels in obtaining the Government permit, and in the surface, they expect you to

scratching the surface, they expect to spread a few hundred thousands of taels on their property and then after taking all the risks you must share half the profits. This attitude of the mine-owners has been brought about, I think largely by the Government Mining Regulations where in Article IV. it is laid down that "the shares taken up by foreign subjects shall not be allowed to exceed five-tenths of the whole share capital." This would be all right if the Chinese mine-owners could raise one half of the necessary capital. But the Government is not

capital, and agree to accept a properly issued
capital, of shares for the property which they
their previous expenditure, but generally
they want to receive half the shares
exchange for a capital of the mine with
out putting up any capital themselves.
This arrangement is not laid down
in the Mining Regulations, but this is the
way in which it is constructed by the
owners. Although a Chinese, therefore, cannot
own a British subject, and a Chinese
under the heading of a "foreigner" and
these mining laws. I therefore, I cannot
take full control of a mine in my own

Under present conditions I do not see that much can be done in opening mines in China, because it will be a long time before my countrymen would finance a mine to the extent of half. Because where there is native capital it appears that they do not understand how it would be possible to extend the operation.

be more economical to extend the operations, and so they go on in a small way and do not keep a sufficient reserve open out on a large scale. The result generally that after a few years the small capital is used up and the mine closed as a failure or worked on a half-hearted plan, whereas all that

Of course, another obstacle is the lack of company laws which would allow limited liability companies to be floated as is often done in the Straits under British law. If the Chinese understood from experience how to float companies and capital subscribed they might be able to find their own capital, but there are no signs as yet whether they

arises the question as to whether we could trust their capital in a purchase of the Chinese Company. The future of mining in China is undoubtedly great, there is a long way to go before successful mining is sufficient to invite capital.

—Yours truly,
LOK CHOW THY

FUNCTIONS VOLUNTEERS

THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.
ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.
JOINED.

JOINED.

1. Private C. W. Fulcher joined the Corps on 28th inst., allotted Corp. No. 1851, and posted to Stretcher Bearer Section.

LEAVE.

2. Pte. W. S. Bateock is granted leave of absence from 7th June, 1915, to 7th March, 1916.

PARADES.

3. Parades for to-day (Saturday).
7 a.m. Signalling Section. Signalling instruction at Headquarters.
Remainder: Nil.

DETAIL.

4. - On duty at Headquarters.
From 7 a.m. to-day to a.m. 5th June:
H.K.V.R.
AT GUN CLUB HILL, ROWLOON.
On duty from to-day until morning of
5th June: H.K.V.R.
AT ROWLOON (DETENTION CAMP).
On duty to-night: Civil Service Co.
Officer on duty: Lieut. Lindsell.
On duty 30th inst.: Nos. 1 and 2
Sections Scouts Co.
Officer on duty: Lieut. Weall.
G. E. STEWART, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO

AND
COMMERCIAL STATIONERY

10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG

[44-2 Local Bookshelf]

[illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

"BARBER" LINE OF STEAMERS.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
S. S. "MIDDLEHAM CASTLE,"
FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 4th June, will be subject to rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 17th June, or they will not be recognized.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 4th June, at 11 A.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.
Hongkong, 28th May, 1915. [609]

NOTICE. TO FLOUR DEALERS AND OTHERS.

MESSRS. H. SCOTT & COMPANY, HAVING LEARNED THAT EMPTY FLOUR BAGS BEARING THEIR "BRITANNIA," "MAGNOLIA," "CHINESE FLAG" AND "DANISH FLAG" BRANDS HAVE BEEN MANUFACTURED WITHOUT THEIR AUTHORITY AND IMPORTED INTO HONGKONG, HEREBY GIVE NOTICE THAT LEGAL PROCEEDINGS WILL BE TAKEN AGAINST ANY PERSONS FOUND IN POSSESSION OF, OR IN ANY WAY DEALING WITH OR HANDLING SUCH BAGS, AND STEPS WILL BE TAKEN TO RECOVER THE SEVEREST PENALTIES OF THE LAW.
Hongkong, 28th May, 1915. [605]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY. LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COLONIAL (Hongkong) REGISTER of the Company will be closed from SATURDAY, 1st May, 1915, until SATURDAY, 29th May, 1915, both days inclusive.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 28th April, 1915. [542]

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company (since its registration) will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 3rd day of June, 1915, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts for the 31st December, 1914.
The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 31st May, to FRIDAY, the 4th June, 1915, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.
Hongkong, 26th May, 1915. [504]

G. R.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons applying to the PROVOST MARSHAL for Passes are requested in future to apply between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 to 4 P.M. daily.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1915. [522]

YOKOHAMA.

BLUFF HOTEL.

No. 2, BLUFF.
HEALTHY LOCATION AND BEAUTIFUL VIEW.
EXCELLENT CUISINE AND HOME COMFORT.
MODERATE TERMS. [348]

FOR SALE.

AN kind of FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS ALBUMS, and other PHILATELIC GOODS, at Prices to suit any Buyer.
GRACA & CO.,
Caine Road, No. 11A.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [465]

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.
Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.
Developing, Printing and Enlarging.
Canton Marbles in Various Shades.
Telephone 1219.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [515]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.
OFFICES in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.
Apply to—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 28th May, 1915. [36]

TO LET.
HOUSES in "TORRES BUILDINGS" and "ROSE TERRACE," Kowloon.
Apply to—
SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUSSION.
Hongkong, 12th May, 1915. [501]

TO LET.
A HOUSE at Observatory Villa, Kowloon.
Apply to—
ARRATON V. APCAR & Co.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1915. [393]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.
NO. 2, STEWART TERRACE,
Furnished and newly done up.
Apply to—
H. B. POLLOCK,
Princo's Building.
Hongkong, 20th January, 1915. [53]

TO LET.
A HOUSE in Kowloon Terrace.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [46]

TO LET.
"WINDSOR LODGE," Kimberley Road, Kowloon, 6-Roomed House with Tennis Court.
"PENNYHILL," Minden Row, Kowloon, 6-Roomed House with Tennis Court.
"MINDEN VILLAS," Kowloon, 3 and 3, MINDEN VILLAS, Kowloon, 5-Roomed Houses with Tennis Court.
"FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES" in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
"FLATS" in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
"A FLAT" in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 18th May, 1915. [580]

TO LET.
HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.
OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the Hongkong Club and Post Office.
58, First Floor, "THE RETREAT," 21, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD, GODOWNS, New Prince, Kennedy Town, GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [38]

TO LET.
OFFICES in St. George's Building, Second Floor, overlooking Harbour (immediate possession).
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39]

TO LET.
THE GROUND FLOOR of No. 6, DES VUEUX ROAD CENTRAL, occupied by Madame Gains, etc.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 10th February, 1915. [272]

QUEEN'S BUILDING.
TO LET, the South-West portion of the FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank.
GODOWN, No. 9, Ice House Street.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [35]

ORDER AT ONCE.

THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE FOR CHINA, JAPAN, ETC. FOR THE YEAR 1915.

INDISPENSABLE TO EVERY BUSINESS MAN.

TO BE OBTAINED FROM THE—
HONGKONG DAILY PRESS OFFICE
and
LOCAL BOOKSELLERS.
1,850 PAGES—PRICE \$10.
The alterations this year are unusually heavy owing to changes incidental to the War.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1915.

INTIMATION

E stands for Excellent, and anyone who drinks our E PORT, E SHERRY, E WHISKY or E BRANDY can be in no doubt that the letter E signifies excellence of a high order and good value for money. By buying in bulk from the very best firms, and bottling ourselves, we are able to give our customers better value for money than we could by importing the same thing by the case. There is an old saying "Wines mature in bottle, Spirits in cask." That is the *raison d'être* of our magnificent wine vaults, which challenge comparison with anything of the kind not only in Hongkong but the Far East. There our wines are bottled off soon after they arrive, but our spirits, except for a small stock to meet daily requirements, are kept in wood. That is why our spirits improve in quality, and spirits imported in case do not. Our customers get the benefit of that increment in value, as we charge nothing for it. We cordially invite our customers to pay a visit of inspection to our wine vaults, and satisfy themselves that the above is no idle newspaper puff.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Hongkong Office: 10A, Des Vaux Road C.
London Office: 181, FINE STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 29th, 1915.

THE BRITISH NATIONAL CABINET.

GERMANY correctly interprets the reconstruction of the British Ministry as implying no weakening of the British attitude in regard to the prosecution of the war. Indeed, for no conceivable object other than to prosecute the war with unabated energy and determination would it have been possible for Mr. Asquith to form a Cabinet such as that announced on Thursday, embracing, as it does, the conspicuous leaders of all parties whose views on domestic politics are as divergent as the poles. It is not without some regret, and even misgiving, that many who take a detached interest in British domestic politics have read the news of the virtual dissolution of the Cabinet which has so ably and so successfully managed the affairs of the nation during the past nine months of unparalleled crisis in the Empire's history. The misgiving arises out of the thought that a heterogeneous team is not likely to work so harmoniously and so effectively as one which has already been working well together for a long period of time. But when the list is examined no real ground for any apprehension as to the solidarity and strength of the Cabinet exists. On the subject of prosecuting the war to a triumphant end they are absolutely unanimous. From the very commencement of the war all party considerations have been subordinated to the great national purpose. Seldom, if ever before in the history of the British Empire, has there been a time when it could be more truthfully said that "none were for a party; but all were for the State." The Conservative leaders have given to the Liberal Government, which happened to be in power when the crisis arose, their whole-hearted and undivided support. The official correspondence preceding the outbreak of the war has left no doubt in

the minds of patriotic men of the British race as to the justice and the rightness of our cause. And since the Prime Minister has declared that the new National Cabinet will concern itself with the war exclusively, there can be no reason for supposing that the combination of "all the Talents" will be a source of weakness rather than of increased strength. Most of the new members of the Ministry are statesmen of great experience and ability, as, for instance, Mr. ARTHUR BALFOUR, Lord LANSDOWNE, Lord CURZON, Mr. WALTER LONG, and Mr. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN. All the leading men in the old Cabinet are retained in the new, though most of them have new offices. Mr. ASQUITH remains as head of the Government, Sir EDWARD GREY as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Lord KITCHENER, of course, as Secretary of State for War. The most noteworthy change is the removal of Mr. WINSTON CHURCHILL from the limelight in which he has stood as First Lord of the Admiralty into the shades of the hum-drum office of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, which is concerned with the administration of the Duchy and the collection of Crown revenues, out of which the Chancellor receives £2,000 a year (which by the way, is less than half the salary attaching to the office of First Lord of the Admiralty). Another noteworthy change in the Cabinet is the removal of Mr. LLOYD GEORGE from the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, and the creation of a new portfolio for him as Minister of Munitions. After what we have been hearing during the last few months regarding the urgent needs of the Army, the necessity for creating a Government Department for the purpose of organising the output of munitions will be appreciated, and at the same time it will be recognised that there are few statesmen better fitted for this post than Mr. LLOYD GEORGE. In many ways he has rendered yeoman service in connection with the prosecution of the war, and the fact that he has been taken (only temporarily, it seems) from the Exchequer and appointed to the new office of Minister of Munitions must be regarded as evidence of the great importance which the Government attaches to the position. In this capacity Mr. LLOYD GEORGE will represent the War Office in the House of Commons. Lord LANSDOWNE (who has entered the Cabinet without a portfolio, for the purpose of assisting Sir EDWARD GREY, whose eyeight has been giving trouble under the heavy strain of his labours during the past twelve months), will conveniently become the mouthpiece of the Foreign Office in the House of Lords. As for the rest of the Cabinet, attention may be drawn to the changes in the legal offices. Viscount HALDANE has retired from the Lord High Chancellorship, a post which carries a higher salary than any other post in the Ministry, viz., £10,000. He is succeeded by Sir STANLEY BUCKMASTER, K.C., who has hitherto been filling the post of Solicitor-General. Sir JOHN SIMON, who has been Attorney-General, has become Secretary of State for Home Affairs. Sir EDWARD CARSON has been given the Attorney-Generalship, and Mr. F. E. SMITH the office of Solicitor-General. Of the Cabinet as a whole, the manifest thing to say is that it is an exceptionally powerful one for the special purpose for which it has been created, and the very fact that it has been possible to form a National Parliament of such heterogeneous elements is a striking proof to the world of the unanimity of the nation in its determination to continue the war with all possible energy and every available resource to a victorious conclusion.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-day at 4 p.m.
The administration of the Customs in Indo-China has informed all the proprietors of cafés and hotels that, according to the law passed by the French Parliament, the sale of absinthe is now forbidden.

Capt. Holman, late master of the *Glenroy*, now a wreck on the Falloon Shoal near the Horsburgh Lighthouse, Singapore, and a number of his officers and crew, are passengers homeward by the *Carnarvonshire*. All prospect of the salvage of the *Glenroy* has been abandoned.
In the report of the Protector of Chinese in the Straits Settlements for the past year, it is stated that the outbreak of the European war caused a large amount of unemployment in the Colony. To meet this difficulty a system of voluntary repatriation of Chinese to their native villages at Government expense was introduced. Up to the end of the year 3,680 persons were repatriated from Singapore, 907 from Penang and 333 from Malacca.

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Cable communication with Saigon and Haiphong being interrupted, telegrams from Hongkong for Indo-China and Siam can only pass at present via Madras-Moulmein.

Notice is given by the Shanghai Stock Exchange that, until further notice, scrip inscribed in the name of German subjects will not be considered "good delivery" on the Exchange.

Mrs. Sylvester, residing at the King Edward Hotel, has received a cable from her husband, who was chief-artificer engineer on the *Triumph*, intimating that he is safe and unhurt.

A Singapore towkay, named Bonk Jook Soo, is charged at Ipoh, before the magistrate, with criminal breach of trust in respect of \$27,610.25, at Singapore, in January, 1912. The matter is alleged to be in connection with a rubber estate transaction. The accused was remanded, bail being granted in \$40,000.

By the Roman Catholic Church the month of May is consecrated to the Blessed Virgin Mary. The closing of this month will be celebrated at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception to-morrow by a Solemn High Mass with general communion at 8 o'clock in the morning. At 5.30 p.m. a solemn procession of the Virgin will take place in the compound of the Cathedral, accompanied by the Band of the "Societade Philharmonica." A special sermon will be preached by the Rev. Fr. Jayme Ribeiro Martins, of the Macao Seminary, in the evening, concluding with the Solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegrams quoted below were received yesterday at the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory.

Depression northern part China Sea, advancing north-eastward. 1 p.m.

Cyclone or typhoon West of Bashi Channel moving N.E. or E.N.E. 4.10 p.m.

AT THE MAGISTRACY.

MARRIAGE AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

A Chinese goldsmith, who was charged at the Magistracy yesterday with the larceny of a quantity of gold, explained that owing to his marriage he wanted a lot of money, and he took the metal to augment his finances. He was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

A MUZZLELESS DOG.

Mr. G. A. Hastings was summoned for allowing a dog to be at large without a muzzle, and for having no licence for his dog. A fine of \$5 was imposed on the first charge, but the second charge was dismissed. Mr. Crow, who appeared for the defendant, produced a licence.

CHINESE CONSTABLE FINED FOR ASSAULT.

A Chinese constable who was stationed for duty on Blake Pier was summoned before Mr. Wood yesterday for assaulting a small Portuguese boy, named Silva, son of the clerk to the Puisne Judge. The prosecution alleged that the constable was very officious, and after turning the complainant and others from their seats struck the boy across the face. Defendant alleged that the boy was sitting on a seat reserved for ladies, and he pointed this out to him, but he refused to get up. Eventually he took the boy to the Station. The Magistrate was of opinion that an assault was committed, but said there was a certain amount of provocation. A fine of \$3 was imposed.

ANOTHER OPIUM SEIZURE.

Two Chinese were charged with being in unlawful possession of 90 taels of prepared opium. The opium was seized by Revenue Officer Wilden in Cooma Road Central. It is alleged that the first defendant brought three barrels and another receptacle, the latter containing the opium, to the second man, who is the master of a licensed cargo boat, and engaged his boat for their conveyance to the shore. In the middle of the barrels were large tins, and these were sealed in and secured from sight by a considerable quantity of resin. The barrels, however, contained no opium, but the authorities believe that they were intended to be used for the concealment of opium. Revenue Officer Wilden stated that the first man was arrested on the information of the seaman. The case was remanded, on the application of Mr. Crew, who is defending.

BRILLIANT TENNIS.

GREEN-NISBET GAME ABANDONED IN FOURTH SET.

In the sixth game of the fourth set of the game between Green and Nisbet yesterday, on the Club Ground, Green, in over-reaching himself to a low return from Nisbet, gave his right knee such a severe wrench that he had to give up in the sixth game of the fourth set, and the match will be replayed on Monday. From a spectator's point of view this was most unfortunate, as when the contest was brought to its premature ending it had reached that interesting stage which left everyone in doubt as to the probable result. True, Green had been favoured on account of his superior stamina, but up to the point of abandonment Nisbet, though a set down, had shown such superior general tactics that it was thought that the result, which gave every promise of being in doubt until the final set was reached, might turn in his favour simply on tactics alone. It was obvious during the play which did take place that Nisbet realised his opponent's superiority in stamina, and very skillfully he forced Green to do all the running about while he himself simply walked from corner to corner of his courts. However, Green had shown such ability in forcing the game, chiefly through the medium of his forcible backhand placing, which at times was really brilliant, that when the game was abandoned no-one could, with confidence, have expressed an opinion as to the ultimate result. There are those who will say that Green, had he not met with his accident, would have won, and on the other side there are those who claim that Nisbet's tactics, and this means a great deal in a contest which is virtually a championship affair, would have proved superior to sheer muscular superiority along with undoubted skill. Speaking generally, on the run of the play up to the time of the forced abandonment, Green had shown that amount of grit and all round excellence which never admits of defeat. Nisbet had also displayed much of that old time skill for laying traps, and it was a question whether the larger supply of tennis tactics on the part of Nisbet would have proved more than the equal of Green's more robust and always skilful play. This point will have to be decided on Monday, when the replay will take place.

Because the game had to be abandoned little can be said in detail of the actual play. In the first set Green led off with such rapidity that he won three consecutive sets, one of which was after deuce. Then Nisbet won a game after deuce, and following some alternating successes, Green eventually won the set deservedly by 6-4, the last game being a love one.

The next set went to Nisbet. The three first games were won after deuce, two going to Green. The next three games resulted in two wins for Nisbet, one after a deuce. Nisbet went on to win the next three games and the set, two being won after deuce. This was after the score stood at 2-2, 3-3 and 4-4.

The third set was won by Green, who seemed bent upon wearing down his opponent by sheer stamina. The first three games went to him, one after a deuce. Nisbet won the next two, one being a love game. Of the next four games in this set Nisbet secured one, and of the three won by Green two were after deuce. In the last game Green sustained the wrenched knee which eventually led to the abandonment of the game. Nisbet sent back a low return—he had been doing this frequently in this set, slicing the balls which shot off the court very low—and Green, in making a very valiant endeavour to reach the ball before it took the ominous inward turn placed a too severe strain upon his right knee, and spectators in the vicinity heard a distinct snap. Those who noticed, and heard, the accident were surprised to see Green stand up for the next set. After a consultation with his opponent, however, he continued to play on, and won the first game with Nisbet at 30. Then Nisbet won a love game, and Green, though obviously suffering, won the third game with Nisbet at 15. The next two games went to Nisbet, both after deuce. Green won the sixth game, with Nisbet at 15, and then the match was abandoned, Green being unable to continue with justice to himself. The game will be replayed on Monday, and the tickets, which were used yesterday will be available for that date.

The primary object of the game was to assist the Prince of Wales' Fund, and from this point of view it was entirely successful. All the stands were filled, and among these present were H.E. the Governor.

THE WAR.

H.M.S. "MAJESTIC" SUNK.

NEARLY ALL CREW SAVED.

AUXILIARY CRUISER BLOWN UP.

BRITISH SUBMARINE'S BRILLIANT FEATS.

VICTORIOUS ADVANCE OF ITALIANS.

HEAVY PRUSSIAN LOSSES AT LA BASSEE.

NEW BRITISH FIRST SEA LORD.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

H.M.S. "MAJESTIC" SUNK.

TORPEDOED BY A SUBMARINE.

LONDON, May 27th.

It is officially announced that an enemy submarine torpedoed and sank the battleship *Majestic* whilst she was supporting the operations at Gallipoli.

Nearly all the officers and men were saved.

[The *Majestic* was a battleship of 14,000 tons displacement, completed in 1905. Her principal armament consisted of 4 12-in., 10 7.5-in., 16 12-pr. and 5 machine-guns. Her full complement is 757 officers and men.]

BRITISH AUXILIARY SHIP BLOWN UP.

TWO HUNDRED PERISH.

LONDON, May 27th.

It is officially announced that the auxiliary ship *Princess Irene* has been accidentally blown up in Sheerness harbour, and that there is probably only one survivor of those on board.

LATER.

It is feared that 200 perished on the *Princess Irene*. Besides the crew, there were 76 dockyard workmen on board refitting the vessel. She was formerly a Canadian Pacific liner.

The explosion occurred at eleven o'clock in the morning. It shook Sheerness more severely than did the explosion of the *Dulwich* some months ago. A column of flames and smoke shot up as the vessel disappeared. Fragments injured men on vessels in the vicinity. Pieces of the ship's papers were picked up at Maidstone.

BRITISH SUBMARINE ENTERS CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, May 27th.

The Press Bureau announces that Submarine E 11, commanded by Lieutenant M. E. Nasmith, sank a vessel full of ammunition in the Sea of Marmara, chased a heavily-laden supply-ship, and torpedoed her alongside the pier at Rodosto, and also chased a storeship which ran ashore.

E 11 entered Constantinople and discharged a torpedo at a transport alongside the arsenal. The torpedo was heard to explode.

TURKISH DESTROYER REPORTED SUNK.

ATHENS, May 27th.

It is reported that a French submarine near Constantinople sank a Turkish destroyer.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIAN CENTRE IN GALICIA SMASHED.

UNPARALLELED TORRENT OF FIRE.

RUSSIANS' MASTERLY RETREAT.

LONDON, May 27th.

The correspondent of *The Times*, in a message from Ivanograd on the 23rd, says the German attack on the Russian Centre is unparalleled in the history of war. Batteries massed in tiers belched forth a torrent of fire, which destroyed the Russian Centre, through which the Germans poured, expecting leisurely to destroy the wings. But the Russian retreat was most masterly, and was equal to that of the British Army from Mons. The German check on the San was due to the failure of ammunition, and was consequent on the rapidity of the Russian retirement lengthening the German communications.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ENEMY EVERYWHERE REPULSED IN GALICIA.

PETROGRAD, May 27th.

It is officially announced that the Russians in successful fighting in the Silesia region captured several hundred prisoners and automobiles.

The enemy, by the use of gas, attacked Jedwabno, but were unsuccessful.

The enemy attacked along our whole front in Galicia between the Vistula and the San. They were everywhere repulsed with great loss.

A desperate battle continues between Przemyśl and the Lubaszka River and Przemyśl and the Dniester Marshes. Nowhere have they been successful but have lost enormously.

CAUCASIAN ARMY'S SUCCESSES.

PETROGRAD, May 28th.

A communiqué says:—The Army in the Caucasus defeated the Turks in the regions of Dilman and Van, and occupied Urumiah. We also defeated the Kurds to the southward of Melidgherd.

ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALY'S EARLY AIMS ATTAINED.

SUCCESSFUL SEIZURE OF STRATEGICAL POINTS.

ROME, May 27th.

The Italians crossed the frontier at Brazzano four hours after the declaration of war. The Austrians fled after half an hour's fusillade. The greatest success attained on the first day was the capture of Monte Corada, 2,500 feet high, dominating the valleys of the Indrio and the Isonzo. The Italians here expected serious resistance, but the bombardment and enthusiasm of the troops rendered the enemy's position untenable in a few hours.

The Italian advance in Friuli is tactically important, marking the first step in the effective occupation of the territory.

The advance in the Trentino is strategically valuable. The frontier here forms a triangle, with its base on the Alps and its apex on Garda, everywhere descending towards Italy. It is closely commanded by the enemy's positions. The Italians therefore aimed not at an extensive advance, but at the seizing of all the dominating points, whence the Austrians might descend into the Italian valleys. In this object the Italians were completely successful.

ROME, May 28th.

A communiqué states:—On the frontier of Tyrol and Trentino we occupied on the 25th inst. Altissimo, which is the northern group of the Baldo range. The enemy was forced to retire, abandoning material.

Our artillery on the Tonzetta plateau are bombarding enemy works. Our success in the Ggano Valley and on the frontier of Carinthia is confirmed. We occupied Prvala saddle, the head of the Raccolana Valley and the approaches to Dogna Valley. Our losses were four killed and a few wounded.

The consolidation of the occupied positions continues, and the general situation is strong.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ADVANCING ITALIANS.

WELCOMED BY INHABITANTS OF OCCUPIED TERRITORY.

Rome, May 28th.

A communiqué says:—Along the Tyrol and Trentino frontier we extended to the northward of the districts around the lakes of Idro and Garda, and also in the rugged region between the lakes.

Prominent personages in the towns welcomed the advancing Italians and expressed the devotion of the inhabitants.

Our Alpine troops continue to operate successfully along the Carnia frontier, taking prisoners. We also occupied Grado. The townspeople were most enthusiastic.

A squadron of Italian airships uprooted part of the Trieste-Nabresina line.

ITALIANS' "INDOMITABLE DASH."

Rome, May 27th.

The King, in a stirring address, says:—"You are fighting a seasoned enemy, but your indomitable dash will certainly defeat him."

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PROGRESS ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

PARIS, May 27th.

The evening communiqué says:—Along the Yser Canal there has been intermittent artillery fighting.

Several hot actions north of Arras resulted in fresh French successes, and in the region of Angres two German counter-attacks were repulsed.

The French attacks captured trenches and then the cemetery and village of Albain and advanced beyond. They captured 400 prisoners including several officers.

HEAVY GERMAN LOSSES.

LONDON, May 28th.

The Eye-witness at the British Headquarters says the German casualties were very heavy during the last week-end. Thirty officers were killed and wounded by a howitzer shell which hit a bathing house at La-Bassee.

The 5th Prussian Infantry at Festubert on the 16th and 17th inst. lost 2,400 out of 3,000.

Gassing has not been entirely one-sided. A French shell smashed a cylinder and gassed the Germans. It is believed a British shell had a similar result.

V. C. HERO KILLED.

LONDON, May 28th.

A letter from the front reports that the Victoria Cross hero Michael O'Leary was killed in the recent fighting.

THE NEAR EAST

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DARDANELLES OPERATIONS.

TURKS TERRORISED BY THE WARSHIP ATTACKS.

ATHENS, May 27th.

The Garrison at Adrianople is being constantly reduced. The troops going to the Dardanelles, and there are now mostly untrained men left.

The Allies are continually receiving reinforcements. The Turks are becoming terrorized by the incessant attacks of warships and their veritable rain of fire.

GREAT SLAUGHTER OF TURKS.

LONDON, May 27th.

The Press Bureau announces: General Birdwood reports that during the armistice when the Turks were burying their dead a much larger number than 3,000 came to light. Two areas were covered with Turkish dead. Four hundred corpses were counted on a space of 80 yards by 100 yards. Twelve thousand rifles were picked up on our side of the dividing line.

We rushed and occupied a trench on the 25th inst. in front of General Cox's Brigade.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LORD FISHER'S SUCCESSOR.

LONDON, May 27th.

Admiral Sir Henry Jackson has been appointed First Sea Lord of the Admiralty in succession to Lord Fisher (resigned).

Admiral Sir Arthur Wilson remains in an advisory capacity at the Board of Admiralty.

Admiral Sir Henry Bradwardine Jackson K.C.B., K.C.V.O., was appointed Chief of the War Staff in 1912. Recently however, he has been engaged on special service. He entered the Navy in 1868. Amongst other appointments, he has served as Naval Attaché, 1897-99; and as Comptroller of the Navy, 1905-8. He commanded the 6th Cruiser Squadron in the Mediterranean 1908-10, and was in command of the Royal Naval War College, 1911-13. He has served on numerous technical committees in connection with the equipment and design of warships, and was the first in England to put to practical use Hertzian waves for wireless telegraphy. He has done much towards introducing, perfecting, and organising it, especially in its early stages, in H.M. ships. Sir Henry is 60 years of age.

[Admiral Sir Arthur Knyvet Wilson, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., V.C., O.M., was First Sea Lord of the Admiralty 1909-12; and retired in 1912. He returned to the Admiralty in an advisory capacity, we believe, on the outbreak of the war. He served in the Crimean War, 1854; Chinese War, 1859; Egyptian Campaign, 1882; Sudan Campaign, 1884; was A.D.C. to the Queen 1892-95; a Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty, and Comptroller of the Navy, 1897-1901; Commanded the Channel Squadron, 1901-3; Commander-in-Chief of Home and Channel Fleets, 1903-7; and became an Admiral of the Fleet in 1907. Sir Arthur Wilson is 73 years of age, just a year younger than Lord Fisher.]

THE NEW BRITISH CABINET.

FAVOURABLE VIEW OF FRANCE.

PARIS, May 27th.

The new British Cabinet is viewed most favourably in France, and confidence is expressed that Great Britain will now make war with greater unity, method, and vigour.

FIRST MEETING.

LONDON, May 27th.

The Cabinet met this afternoon. Mr. Asquith at this historic gathering heartily welcomed his colleagues and after that, it is understood, important business was discussed.

A noteworthy feature was the hearty welcome given to Mr. Henderson (Labour) the new Minister of Education, on arriving in Downing Street.

LABOUR TROUBLES IN LANCASHIRE.

LONDON, May 28th.

A lock-out is threatened in the Lancashire cotton trade owing to the demand of the cardroom operatives for a war bonus. The Operative Spinners Association has joined the dispute, applying for a similar concession.

NEW DERBY STAKES AND NEW OAKS.

LONDON, May 27th.

Three days' racing has been arranged at Newmarket commencing on June 15th, including a race confined to horses entered in the Derby for 1915. The race will be called the New Derby Stakes—a sweepstakes of £100 each, and with 21,000 given by Lord Derby added. There will also be a New Oaks Stakes for fillies entered for the Oaks. The distance and the weights in both races will be the same as those which have been run at Epsom.

A CONTINGENT FROM JAMAICA.

LONDON, May 28th.

A Kingston cable states that the Imperial Government has accepted a Jamaica contingent for active service, placing no limit on the number.

PORTUGAL'S PRESIDENT RESIGNS.

LISBON, May 27th.

President Arriaga has resigned and Senhor Alphonso, President of the High Court of Justice, provisionally succeeds him.

THE KING OF GREECE.

ATHENS, May 27th.

The King has rallied somewhat.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, May 28th.

The death is announced of the Countess of Cardigan.

AIRSHIP ACTIVITY.

FINE FEAT BY FRENCH AVIATORS.

GERMANY'S PRINCIPAL EXPLOSIVE FACTORIES DAMAGED.

PARIS, May 27th.

A communiqué states:—The Belgians in the region of Dixmude drove the Germans back by counter-attacks. A second attack was stopped by Belgian fire.

Last night southwest of Souchez we carried trenches, making prisoners. Our artillery broke a German attack east of Neuville.

Eighteen French aeroplanes, carrying heavy bombs, attacked Ludwigshafen, where the most important explosive factories in Germany are situated. The aeroplanes flew over four hundred kilometres. The attack proved most effective. Fires broke out in many places.

THE ZEPPELIN RAID ON SOUTHEAST.

LONDON, May 28th.

The Press Bureau announces that two women were killed at Southend and a child was seriously injured.

The material damage was very small. Aeroplanes and seaplanes chased the Zeppelin, which, however, escaped eastward.

CORRESPONDENCE.

EXCHANGE AND CURRENCY QUESTION.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—I agree with your contributors that before we get fixed exchange we have "a long, long way to go," but that is no reason why we should for a long, long time be cursed with the anomaly of pieces of paper being worth anything from 7 per cent. to 12 per cent. more than the coins they purport to represent, or that we should for an indefinite period suffer the humiliation of our subsidiary coinage being at a discount of from 8 to 14 per cent. I am not a banker, nor even a Napoleon of finance, but it seems to me both these evils could be cured without waiting for fixed exchange.

If the subsidiary coins were of the same intrinsic value *pro rata* as the British and/or Mexican dollar, and if the Government undertook to exchange notes for dollars or small coins or vice versa, discount on coinage would cease. Two things are essential to this end:—

- (1.)—Issue of Government notes.
- (2.)—Withdrawal of existing subsidiary coins and substitution of new ones thereof of a slightly better intrinsic value.—Yours truly,

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—I frankly confess that "I am a child in these matters" and the interviews which you have published with the business men of the Colony have not contributed much to my enlightenment.

The only clear impression left upon my mind after this expenditure of energy is that the fluctuation of the dollar is generally admitted to be an unqualified evil, but that it cannot be remedied without the co-operation of China.

New when I hear that everybody shares this opinion that a thing is impossible I begin to see gleams of hope, because the *non-prosumus* attitude is the normal attitude of the average Englishman, who views all innovations in the same light as the North-countryman views the stranger and "leaves 'arf a brick."

Although some four columns have been occupied with expressions of opinion on the currency question surprisingly little of this space has been taken up with reasons for the faith which is, apparently, so firmly held. We are told that our conditions are entirely different from those of all our neighbours who have adopted a fixed currency, but we are not told in what respect they are different, except as regards our geographical proximity to Canton. That, to the uninitiated, however, is not conclusive, because England and France are even closer together, and yet have different media of exchange, though both, of course, employ a gold standard. In China itself, too, there are all sorts of different media. Evidently, therefore, there must be some factor other than mere contiguity to be taken into consideration.

One or two illustrations are given to show how a fixed dollar would prejudice the trade of the Colony, just as in Great Britain during the fiscal controversy illustrations were multiplied to show how Free Trade had spelt the ruin of various businesses. Of course, no system that the wit of man could devise would be perfect; all that can be hoped for is one that will conduce to the greatest good of the greatest number, and that is not always the same thing as the greatest good of the "aristocracy of trade." But, apart from this, why should a 2s. 4d. dollar be selected for the purpose of the illustration? Suppose we had a 2s. dollar, would the same objections apply? That, at all events, would not confer any advantage upon the Philippines, or Japan in the matter of ship-repairing, which Mr. Hewett refers to, and when the price of silver rose, it might place us in a better position than Shanghai. After all, I suppose, we are obliged now, in large measure, to make many of our calculations in gold in order to buy supplies and pay dividends. If the dollar drops is it not necessary to charge more dollars in order to pay for labour, purchase materials from abroad and make the same profit? Apparently not, if Mr. Hewett's argument holds good.

The whole question was discussed by the Chamber of Commerce some ten years ago, as Mr. Hewett says, and by a considerable majority the members expressed themselves in favour of conducting an inquiry into the matter. In this they showed ordinary common sense, though the Governor at that time, Sir Henry Blake, says he, when transmitting their views to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to oppose to them the opinions which he had borrowed from the minority on the very Irish plea that the speeches delivered in favour of investigation had been carefully prepared! Apparently, in his eyes mature consideration was evidence of untrustworthiness. Mr. Hewett now tells us that he took a hand in coaching His Excellency and that he felt contempt for the resolution because those who voted for it "possessed no real commercial interest or standing in the Colony." Yet I find that at least five other shipping companies' representatives, to say nothing of the Land Investment Agency, the Wharf and Godown Co., the Gas Co. come under that category. I doubt, however, whether the fact that a man is the local head of a strong financial concern is, in itself, conclusive evidence of his infallibility on a question of this description, even assuming his disinterestedness. In some cases, not least among the qualifications of the gentlemen who hold such positions is the ability to cut peas with a fork, or something equally foreign to high finance. Such a question in England would, of course, be settled by the votes of the vulgar electors, who would require, like a jury, to have the *propos* and *cons* clearly set before them by the protagonists on each side. In Hongkong, apparently, the method, to judge by the procedure in 1902, is first to attempt to avoid discussion and, when that is found impossible, to ignore it.

I should like to know in specific terms, and not generalisations, what the insuperable obstacles are to the introduction of a fixed dollar in Hongkong. We may be quite sure that the reform was not effected in Singapore without opposition, though none of the gentlemen interviewed by your representative questions the wisdom of the movement now. We know full well that the proposal to exclude Chinese subsidiary coin from Hongkong created a sharp diversity of opinion and that many business men adopted the role of Jeremiah, yet the Ordinance that was carried has not brought about commercial paralysis. Is it not possible, therefore, that the prophets of evil may be equally wrong in this case? If we can manage to carry on business now between gold standard countries and a copper-currency country by means of silver why should a fixed dollar have such terrors for us? For some months past the disparity between the Hongkong note, which is our standard at the moment, and the Cantonese currency has reached nearly 20 per cent. without looking any popular outcry that it is ruining the Colony's trade with China. How then, in face of these facts, can it be said that in the matter of currency? You must follow China's lead?—Yours faithfully,

HONGKONG, 28th May, 1915.

INQUIRER.

The atrocities committed by the Germans in Belgium form the subject of a special supplement of the *Pink and Country Gentleman's Newspaper*. Besides many pages of letterpress in which the atrocities are related in official reports by specially appointed Commissioners, and in letters from German soldiers, the Supplement contains about twenty pages of illustrations which give us a panoramic view, as it were, of the devastation of the Belgian cities.

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When the Bowels are clogged the waste matter decays and ferments and enters the blood, and is carried to all parts of the body, producing Headaches, Biliousness, Sleeplessness, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Neuralgia, Rheumatism and various other ailments disturbing the Heart and Nervous System, and if continued is liable to cause inflammation of the Bowels, Liver and Kidneys. Nature often requires a little assistance, and if this assistance is given at the first indication much distress and suffering may be averted. Mothers, especially, should guard the health of their children, and inculcate regular habits from infancy. As a family remedy for Constiveness, Dr. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS have a wide reputation. They are mild in their action, causing neither weakness nor sickness and do not gripe, and may be used by old and young, weak and strong.

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GAMBLING IN CANTON.

ALLEGED BRIBE OF \$350,000.

EXPLANATION BY GOVERNOR LI KOO YUN.

Li Kuo-yun, Civil Governor of Kwangtung, has forwarded the following telegram to the Central Government, denying the statement made by some Peking newspapers alleging that he had received a bribe of \$350,000 for the removal of the gambling prohibition in Kwangtung Province:

Statement of the Governor of Kwangtung to the Cheng Shih Tang, dated 5th day of the 5th month: The scheme of Kwangtung Charity Lottery was approved by the Central Government, and the regulations provide that the contract should be awarded by tender. But as no merchants were willing to submit tender for the contract, it was decided that special officials be appointed to start the enterprise in certain selected districts, financed by the Government, so that every cent of the profit may go into the Government treasury.

However, later on, the Shang Chiang Chun, General Lung, who was of opinion that as money was urgently needed to pay the troops, it was desirable that no delay should be caused by the above plan, requested that the contract should be awarded to the merchant who petitions for it by the Military Authorities without putting the contract up to public tender. As I did not like to raise any differences with my colleague, who, after all, was working for the good of the Government, I cancelled the official management plan and left the matter in the hands of the Military Authorities, who finally gave the contract to the Kwangli Company under conditions stipulated by the said Chiang Chun.

All the documents are on file and bear witness to this fact, which is known to the public of Kwangtung.

ALLEGED IMPEACHMENT.
Unexpectedly of late the newspapers of Canton City have published a special telegram from Peking alleging that "on account of the receipt of a large bribe for the removal of gambling prohibition, Kuo-yun has been impeached." Letters received from Peking at a later date state that the Peking papers have also published the rumour that I had received a bribe to the amount of \$350,000. It is well-known that in this province the practice of bribery and the misuse of influence were once so rife that they were looked upon as established custom. However, since my arrival at this province I have done my utmost to cure the evil. All those who tried to secure favour by influence or bribe were severely reprimanded and refused. As to the members of my staff, I am fully confident that all of them are morally unblamable.

INVESTIGATION INVITED.
When the licence was issued to the Kwangli Company, many newspapers attacked the project itself, but none of them questioned the least the honesty of this office. They knew full well that no bribe was received by this office. Now many months after the transaction some one tries to create this rumour without a particle of reason. I believe some one has put it forth purposely with a definite aim. Although I do not want to make conjectures, but as the case involves the law of this nation and the reputation of an individual, it should not be passed over lightly, even though the statement in the papers is only a rumour.

If I, Kuo-yun, am guilty of having made mistakes in my official duties I am willing to accept the blame; also I am willing to submit to any hostile criticism if it is for raising funds for the needs of the Government. But when my personal character is attacked, my heart is stabbed. Therefore, I hereby request that an impartial and trusted high official be sent to Kwangtung to institute a thorough investigation, so that the real facts of the whole case may be revealed. Whether substantial evidence is found or not, I am willing to receive the severest sentence, if there is the slightest cause to cast suspicion on my character relating to the receiving of the alleged bribe, so that the whole country may be satisfied that justice is done. I earnestly urge you to lay this before the President and wait for his decision.

ENTRIES FOR GYMKHANA.

The entries for the Gymkhana on Saturday next are as follows:—

1.—THREE-QUARTER MILE RACE.—Corporation, Beattock, Alverstoke, Castell, Baroda Chief, Gwalior Chief (late Welsh Chief), The Duke Dahlia, Radium II., and Wild Cat.

2.—LADIES' NOMINATION.—TENT PEGGING.—Mr. G. K. H. Bruton, Mr. C. C. Boyd, Mr. L. P. Goldney, Mr. Knoll, Mr. C. H. Bason, Capt. Hattersley-Smith, Lieut. A. W. Forbes, R.N., Major Lawler, Lieut. R. Wyndham-Quinn, R.N., and Capt. Thomson.

3.—GYMKHANA STAKES.—TINKER, Soldier, Roman Chief, Aldwych, The Duke Dahlia, Mascotte, Maybey, Wild Cat, and Lorenzo.

4.—POLO PONY SCRIBE.—Tipperary, Mad Eve, Whiteboy, Fluke, Sir Galahad, and Snowflake.

5.—FROM THE TWO MILE POST ONE: ROUND AND IN HANDICAP.—Thurleston, Soldier, Jed, Winning Hazard, Aldwych, Shahrang, Kuki, Turram, Baroda Chief, Gwalior Chief, and Lucky Gem.

6.—ONE AND QUARTER MILE RACE.—HANDICAP.—Lucky Gem, Thurleston, Tinker, Soldier, Winning Hazard, Aldwych, The Duke Dahlia, Mascotte, Castell, Maybey, Shahrang, Baroda Chief, and Wild Cat.

At Calcutta, a kite recently surprised the average audacity of its kind by swooping down and snatching a meerschaum cigarette holder from the mouth of a person walking in Fort William. The kite kept firm hold of its booty, with which it disappeared. The theft of golf balls by crows on the mardian is said to have been frequent of late, says an Indian exchange.

PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

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Mr. B. D. Harvey's Fund:—
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N. J. STABB, Hon. Treasurer.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1915.

BADEN POWELL BOY SCOUTS' BUILDING FUND.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST NO. 4.

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Mr. George Curry 20
Mr. C. J. Sequenza 75
Mr. H. M. H. Nomazee 10
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N. J. STABB, Hon. Treasurer.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1915.

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PEKING SYNDICATE AND CHUNG YUAN COMPANY.

UNIQUE COMBINATION OF CHINESE AND BRITISH INTERESTS.

After many years of fruitless negotiations, the Peking Syndicate question has at last been solved by a compromise between the parties concerned, and a new joint enterprise, it is announced, will be formed under the name of the Fu Chung Corporation. An agreement to this effect was signed on the 7th instant in Peking by the representatives of the parties concerned, in the presence of the special delegate of the Wai Chiao Pu. The dispute, which lasted many years, was between the Peking Syndicate (British) and the Chung Yuan Company (Chinese) regarding the extent of the mining concessions which were not clearly stated in definition. By amalgamating the two concerns the problem is now solved. In reality, however, the two old companies remain separate as far as the defined rights are concerned, the new company working in the regions where the rights of the two concerns overlap; for instance, in Huichingfu, where the two old companies each have their respective mines, the new mines of the Fu Chung Corporation will only be allowed to produce enough coal to make up the deficit of the two old companies in meeting the demands; but in the regions of Yu (Honan), where the new Fu Chung Corporation shall have exclusive rights, the two old companies are not to start any new enterprise which will conflict with the interests of the Fu Chung Corporation.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL.

Generally speaking, the joint concern will act as a sort of sales department for the two old companies as well as for the working of concessions claimed by both concerns. The new corporation will have a total capital of \$1,000,000, and will be placed under the direction of a Board of Control consisting of six Directors, three from each old Company. The Chairman of this Board, who shall have the casting vote in addition to his own vote in the capacity of a Director, will be elected from among the Directors. The term of the Chairman will be ten years and the chair will be occupied alternately by a Chinese and British representative. The actual management will be placed in the hands of a board of management consisting of one Chinese Manager, one Chinese Assistant Manager and one foreign manager. Only persons of Chinese descent of British nationality shall be eligible to these positions. The Chinese and Foreign managers are to be jointly responsible for the working of the enterprise, but the foreign manager alone will have the right to make appointments with the approval of the Committee of Control. In other respects the Chinese manager will be on an equal footing with the foreign manager.

TERMS OF THE NEW AGREEMENT.

In addition to the terms of the draft agreement signed some time ago, the formal agreement now signed contains some important additions. Among these is the transfer of the agreements made with the Kin-Han Railway and Lung-Hai Railway for supplies of coal at special rates to the new enterprise. The new agreement also has a clause to the effect that the Chinese Authorities consent to a promise to give no mining grants to a third party in the regions of Huichingfu and none will be granted in future except to the Fu Chung Corporation. The Fu Chung Corporation shall also have the right to build a railway connecting the pits with the Tao-Tsing Railway. One of the two companies may undertake the building of the said railway if the Fu Chung Corporation should decide not to do so. The other articles deal with sale of the accumulated stock of coal of the two old companies within a limited period.

Cable Palmer & Co.
The Wine Merchants of the East

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

"SQUARE BOTTLE"

WHISKY.

UNVARIED FOR OVER 150 YEARS.

THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN 1745.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG

LANE CRAWFORD & CO.

and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

FOR FACE AND HANDS



CUTICURA SOAP

And Cuticura Ointment are world favorites because they restore the natural purity and beauty of the skin, scalp, hair and hands when marred by unsightly conditions.

Samples Free by Post

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold everywhere. Sample of each with 25¢ box free from nearest dealer: Newbery, 27, Charterhouse St., London; H. T. Town & Co., Sydney; N. B. W. London, Ltd., Cape Town; Muller, Macleod & Co., Calcutta and Bombay; Taylor, Price & Co., Melbourne; Boston U.S.A.

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EVERY BEETLE EVERY BUG

Is killed once "Keating's" comes into thorough contact with it.
Sold in Tins only.
The unrivalled way to kill beetles, bugs and all household insects is to use

KEATING'S POWDER

BEETHAM'S la-rola

YOUR SKIN AND COMPLEXION can be kept in a Perfect Condition all the year round by a regular use of Beetham's La-rola. It effectively removes all Roughness, Redness, Freckles, etc., and is delightfully cooling and refreshing at all times. Of all high-class Chemists and Stores. Manufactured by M. BEETHAM & SON, CHELTENHAM, ENGLAND.

IMIROD'S

Gives Instant Relief
No matter what your respiratory organs may be suffering from—whether ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, INFLUENZA, NASAL CATARRH, OR ORDINARY COUGH, you will find in this famous remedy a restorative power that is simply unique.
SOLD IN TINS BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.
CURE FOR ASTHMA

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	MALTA Capt. C. G. Smith, R.N.	About 3rd June.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	ORIENTAL Capt. A. L. Valentini	Noon. 5th June.	See Special Advertisement.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KARMA Capt. H. G. Evans, R.N.	About 6th June.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES	NAGOYA Capt. A. B. Garwood, R.N.	About 12th June.	Freight and Passage.

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

Subject to immediate alteration without notice
For Further Particulars apply toE. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1915.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HONGKONG, PAKHOI and HAIPHONG	"SUNGKIANG"	On 29th May, 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"KANCHOW"	On 30th May, 11 A.M.
HONGKONG and PAKHOI	"SINGAN"	On 30th May, 11 A.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"CHINHUA"	On 1st June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LUCHOW"	On 1st June, 4 P.M.
NINGPO	"CHONGKANG"	On 1st June, 4 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI and TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 3rd June, 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 8th June, 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "BANUL".

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA" "TAMING" and "TEAN". Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Fans fitted. Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN".

SHANGHAI LINE—THE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "ANHUI" and "CHENAN". The S.S. "KANCHOW", "LIANGCHOW", "LUCHOW" and "YINGCHOW", having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Saloons and Dining Saloons, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1915.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	TUESDAY, 1st June, at 1 P.M.
"HAINUM"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	FRIDAY, 4th June, at 1 P.M.

Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1915.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

S.S. "ITOLA," 5,267 tons, Captain Butler, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE and MOJI on 20th June.

WESTWARD

S.S. "DUNERA," 5,389 tons, Capt. Dickinson, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG and CALCUTTA on 4th June.

S.S. "JAPAN," 6,013 tons, Capt. C. P. Seddon, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG and CALCUTTA on 26th June.

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1915.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA
VIA MANILA.MAIL SCHEDULE
SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
ST ALBANS	24th June.	On 22nd June, 10 A.M.
EMPIRE		On 17th July, 10 A.M.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. A State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

For further particulars apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
AGENTS.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.



SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed.	Leave Hongkong.
CHIYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 8th June.
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 29th June.
* NIPPON MARU	11,000—18 knots	TUESDAY, 18th July.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 27th July.

* Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai.

Steamers via Shanghai leave at Noon.

"Manila" "at 10.30 A.M.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON	£71.10...	RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.
FIRST CLASS TO NEW YORK	£60. ...	£96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO	£45. ...	£88.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by Steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co. or from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY Co.

SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, PANAMA, CALLAO, IQUIQUE AND VALPARAISO.

THENCE BY

TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed.	Sails
KIYO MARU	17,900—15 knots	Saturday, 10th July.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

K. DOI, AGENT, Agent,
King's Building.

Telephones 291.

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN
VIA SHANGHAI.FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL.
SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	CHILL	On 31st May.

HOMEWARD

MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	AMAZONE	On 29th May, at 1 P.M.
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ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS.

TRANSHIPPING on the Co's Steamers at COLOMBO for CALCUTTA (every four weeks), also at PORT SAID for the LEVANT, CONSTANTINOPLE and BLACK SEA.
Through Tickets to LONDON via PARIS by rail.
Circular Tickets to Europe via Suez and SIBERIAN ROUTE and vice-versa delivered here.
For further particulars apply toP. THOMAS, AGENT,
QUEEN'S BUILDING.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG,
(Subject to Alteration).

THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE.

In Connection with

THE CHICAGO MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.

FOR VICTORIA AND TACOMA VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, NAGASAKI,

KOBE, YOKKAICHI AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer "MEXICO MARU" ... N. Kobayashi ... MONDAY, 31st May, at 3 P.M.
These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels.FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM
PENANG AND COLOMBO.

Steamer "SAIGON MARU"	Captain T. Yamaguchi	Leaving SATURDAY, 29th May, at Noon
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FOR TAMSUI & KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer "DAIJIN MARU"	Captain K. Murakami	Leaving SUNDAY, 30th May, at Noon.
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FOR ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY

Steamer "SOSHU MARU"	Captain A. Kobayashi	Leaving WEDNESDAY, 9th June, at 10 A.M.
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FOR HAIPHONG (DIRECT).

Steamer "DAIGI MARU"	Captain S. Tokushige	Leaving TUESDAY, 1st June, at 10 A.M.
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These Steamers of Coast and Foreign Lines have Excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.
These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Soan Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office).

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

H. YAMAUCHI,
MANAGER,
Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

MARSEILLES AND LONDON

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR
COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO HONGKONG AND NEW-YORK.

Connecting Steamer	Steamers to	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave HONGKONG	Connecting Steamer from COLOMBO to MARSEILLES and LONDON	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at London
YOKOHAMA	COLOMBO.	RAI	KONG			
May 24	ORIENTAL	about	about	MOLDAVIA	July 4	July 11
June 7	MALTA	June 14	June 15	EGYPT	July 18	July 25
June 21	SARDINIA	June 28	June 29	MONOLIA	Aug. 1	Aug. 8
July 19	ORIENTAL	July 27	July 28	MONOLIA	Aug. 15	Aug. 22
	MALTA	Aug. 9	Aug. 10	PERSEA	Sept. 11	Sept. 18
	SARDINIA	Aug. 23	Aug. 24	MOUSA	Sept. 25	Oct. 2
	NUBIA	Sept. 6	Sept. 7	MALLOJA	Oct. 9	Oct. 16

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved to Hongkong at the time of Booking.

FARES

The Fare to London and Marseilles are as follows:—		LONDON
1st Saloon "A"	Accommodation Single	£70. Return £105.
2nd Saloon "A"	"	£64. " £96.
" " "B"	"	£48. " £72.
" " "C"	"	£44. " £66.
1st Saloon "A"	Accommodation Single	£65. Return £99.
2nd Saloon "A"	"	£60. " £90.
" " "B"	"	£46. " £69.
" " "C"	"	£42. " £63.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS

INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES

STEAMERS	Leave YOKOHAMA	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave HONGKONG	Leave SINGAPORE	Due at MARSEILLES if calling	Due at London
NAGOYA	May 24	June 3	June 12	June 18	July 16	July 26
KARMA	June 21	July 1	July 7	July 13	Aug. 12	Aug. 20
KASHGAR	July 19	July 29	Aug. 4	Aug. 10	Sept. 10	Sept. 19

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO

FARES TO LONDON: 1st Saloon £31 Return, 2nd Saloon £28 Return, 3rd Saloon £27 Return

FARES TO MARSEILLES: 1st Saloon £30 Single, 2nd Saloon £26 Single.

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy. Owing to the War in Europe, Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without Notice.

For Further Particulars, apply to—

E. A. HEWETT,
SUPERINTENDENT.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	TONS AND DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES and LONDON	FUSHIMI MARU	25,000	THURSDAY, 3rd June, at Noon.
VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	HIRANO MARU	16,000	THURSDAY, 17th June, at Noon.
VICTORIA, HONGKONG and SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG	AKI MARU	12,500	TUESDAY, 15th June, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	TAMBA MARU	12,500	TUESDAY, 29th June, at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	TANGO MARU	12,500	TUESDAY, 15th June, at 4 P.M.
VIA MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	NIKKO MARU	9,000	FRIDAY, 16th July, at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	KAWACHI MARU	12,500	TUESDAY, 1st June, at Noon.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	RANGOON MARU	3,000	SATURDAY, 12th June, at Noon.
KOBE	SANUKI MARU	12,000	MONDAY, 31st May.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	IYO MARU	12,500	MONDAY, 31st May.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU	2,600	SUNDAY, 13th June, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KAMO MARU	16,000	SUNDAY, 6th June, at 10 A.M.

§ Wireless Telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915

Steamers	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong
FUSHIMI MARU	25,000 Tons	Thurs., 3rd June
HIRANO	16,000 "	" 17th June
KATORI	20,000 "	" 1st July
KAMO	16,000 "	" 15th July
KASHIMA	20,000 "	" 29th July
AKI MARU	12,500 Tons	Tues., 15th June
TAMBA	12,500 "	" 29th June
YOKOHAMA	12,500 "	" 13th July
SADO	12,500 "	" 27th July

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing &c., apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

Telephones Nos. 222 and 1241

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